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EGYPT'S PRESIDENT ATTENDS
CAIRO'S ROSH HASHANA SERVICE

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● Cover Picture shows President Neguib greeting Grand Rabbi Nahum Effendi of Egypt at the Cairo Synagogue when he joined Egypt's Jews in the celebration of the Jewish New Year. —Photo: Associated Press.

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THE WEEK

OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

The first week of the Jewish year was one of the calmest for many months; that of the Islamic New Year seemed more disturbed. There was an undercurrent of tension in Cairo as the leaders of the military regime announced drastic new measures; established a "revolutionary tribunal"; arrested ninety-odd alleged Communists (including prominent journalists and lawyers); detained 500 textile workers in Alexandria; appealed to Egypt's Jews to join the common front against "imperialism and communism."

Also this week—

- ¶ Jews in Israel and throughout the world prepared for *Yom Kippur*, the Day of Atonement which begins at dusk today;
- ¶ Major-General Dayan asked the U.N. General Benneke to intervene with the Jordan authorities to seek a *modus vivendi* to check the increasing number of border incidents;
- ¶ Israel was shaken by two earth tremors accompanied by gales and unseasonal rain;
- ¶ the Israel Foreign Ministry denied allegations by the Lebanese Government that Israel was massing troops on the border;
- ¶ the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee made public charges of Communist fellow-travelling against the late Stephen S. Wise, founder of the World Jewish Congress, and Judah L. Magnes, first President of the Hebrew University; these accusations have been strongly denounced as untrue;
- ¶ the Arab League Political Committee ended its Cairo session; the Arab press in the Old City of Jerusalem voiced strong criticism of its decisions.

"UN-AMERICANISM" RUN RIOT

WISE, MAGNES ACCUSED

McCarthy's Un-American Activities Committee has come under bitter attack for having on the Jewish New Year's Day made public charges that the late Rabbis Stephen S. Wise, founder of the World Jewish Congress, and Judah L. Magnes, had been among a number of clergymen who had followed the Communist party line.



Rabbi Stephen Wise—target for McCarthy.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in a joint statement taxed the committee with "a shocking and frightening betrayal of elementary public responsibility and decency." They termed the charges "fantastic."

Ex-Communist Officials Testimony: The committee had released testimony taken last July by a sub-committee from four former Communist party officials. One of them, Benjamin Gitlow, named the two now-deceased rabbis as having been among a group of clergymen who, before the creation of the front organisations, had "carried out the instructions of the Communist party or collaborated with it." Mr. Gitlow had joined the Communist party in the United States in 1919 and was ousted as general secretary in 1929.

In their statement Dr. Goldstein and Rabbi Eisendrath said that "the Congressional committees have evidently decided to become forums for defaming the dead as well as the living." Dr. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue and its founder, and head of the American Jewish Congress for many years, died on April 19, 1949. Dr. Magnes, rabbi of Temple Eamu-El and later for twenty-five years president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, died on October 27, 1948.

Desecration of Names Seen: The statement said it "is a contemptible and vile desecration of two of the most noble and revered names in American Jewish history" to charge them with Communist ties. Both men, it said, were hailed the

world over as among the most independent, courageous and moral figures of the generation. Their views differed widely, the statement declared, but both "took directions only from their own consciences and the deep religious and ethical principles by which they were motivated throughout their lives."

"Infiltration of Religion": In the testimony made public by the House committee, Mr. Gitlow was asked what effect the Communist policies of the "united front" and the forming of front organisations had had on the party's infiltration of religion. He replied that they had enabled the party to enlist support on "specific issues" of persons who could not be enlisted "in the name of the Communist party."

The committee is headed by Representative Harold H. Velde, Republican of Illinois.

EGYPT

"FOLLOW ISRAEL!"

—Says "Rose El Youssef"

"It is better for us to continue our struggle to rid ourselves of military occupation and foreign influences for another seventy years, than to conclude a treaty amounting to a kind of Palestine Armistice"—the Cairo Weekly "Rose El Youssef," which is very close to the regime, commented editorially on Aug. 31.

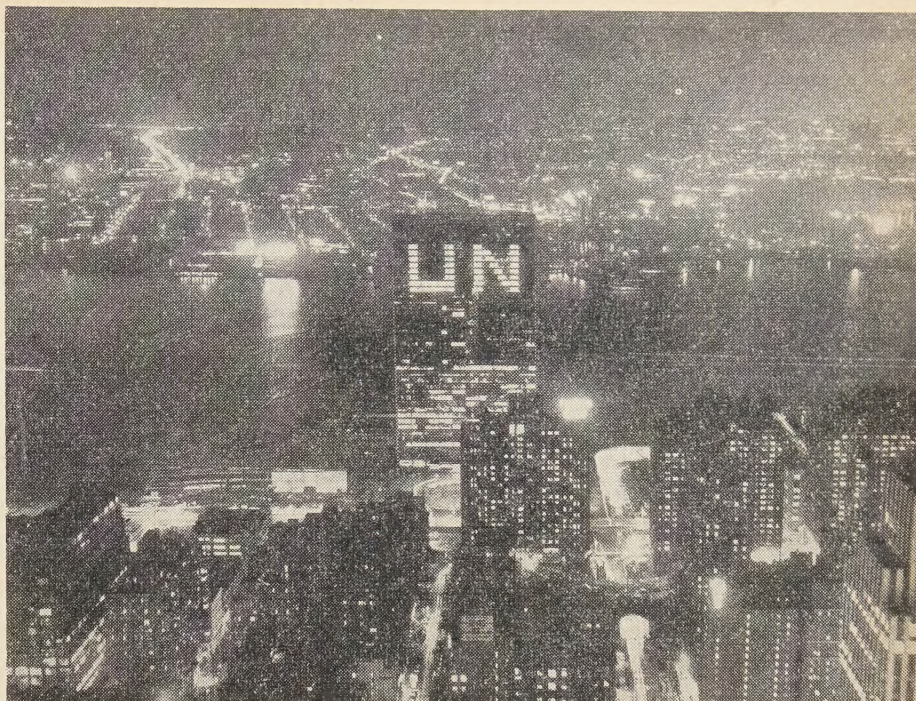
"Neutrality does not mean that we would not fight; we would fight to defend our neutrality. But, we would be the sole judge of when our neutrality is in jeopardy, whether an attack against Iran or Turkey threatens our neutrality or not, instead of being compelled by a treaty to adopt a definite attitude.

"Israel is a small state. Yet, she has managed to live to this very day without a treaty either with the United States or the Soviet Union. She has managed to safeguard her freedom by choosing her friends and her enemies and by remaining the mistress of her fate in time of war or peace.

"And we are not smaller than Israel!"

Neguib's Synagogue Appeal: Old members of the Jewish community cried on the New Year's Day. They told *Al Ahram* they cried with joy at seeing a President and Premier of Egypt in their Synagogue.

General Neguib went to the Cairo Synagogue to bid the Jewish community a happy New Year. He was welcomed to the Synagogue by the Haham of the Jewish community in Egypt. He told the congregation that he looked



8th U.N. Assembly opens in New York—Palestine Refugees on the Agenda

upon them above all as sincere citizens. "Religion belongs to God but the country is for all." He appealed to Egypt's Jews to join him in a united front "against our three enemies—imperialism, communism, and their agents."

LEAGUE AFTERMATH

Egyptian Proposal Rejected: The Cairo Conference of Chiefs of Staffs of the Arab armies has rejected Egypt's proposal for setting up a Federal Arab Army Headquarters in the Suez Canal Zone, Reuter reports from Damascus. Rejection of the Egyptian proposal was based on technical reasons mostly relating to the "Israel danger," the report added.

The Conference had committed itself to oppose the inclusion of Arab States in any future collective security pact and had postponed its choice of headquarters.

Nuri's Forecast: Iraq's Defence Minister, Nuri as Said, explained after the Conference why the Arab League failed to take any direct action against France. He said that the Arab countries would "strike a decisive blow against France in support of the North African peoples in due course.

"In two years' time France will lose much of the international prestige she now enjoys and will be outweighed by Germany particularly in the field of European defence. By that time many

of the Arab peoples will be settled and the Arab States will grow considerably stronger." He added that meanwhile it was "essential to keep nationalist elements in North Africa on the go and strengthen their morale for the coming struggle."

JERUSALEM DISCONTENT

Comment on the Arab League by two papers published in the Old City of Jerusalem:

¶ "The recent meetings of the Arab League in secret or open session have served one purpose only, namely, they have given the assemblage another opportunity to fill their stomach with the choicest food at a time when their people are starving."—*Al-Difa'a*

¶ "No one can hide the resolutions of the Arab League. All these resolutions—although they have been described as important, practical and secret—contain as usual nothing but empty words."—*Falastin*.

PERSIA

KASHANI RAISES ISRAEL ISSUE

Once more developments in the Arab World have been overshadowed by the re-emergence over the weekend of the formidable Moslem leader on the politi-

cal scene of Persia, Sayed Ayatollah Kashani, reports *Our Special Middle East Correspondent, Robert Gee*.

With a few words he has again captured the front pages of the Persian and Arab press with an ease that is both natural and remarkable.

Kashani Myth: For it is from none other than that frail old man in black robes and black turban that the Middle East seeks the answer to these paramount topics:

- ¶ will Persia resume her diplomatic relations and settle her dispute with Great Britain?
- ¶ Will Persia establish diplomatic relations with Israel?
- ¶ Will Zahedi try to improve relations with Soviet Russia?

It is of little practical use to try to get to the bottom of the myth surrounding Kashani's person. To do that one would run the risk of falling victim to the same scepticism which earlier led Anglo-Saxon diplomats to dismiss Kashani as an "irresponsible" trouble maker.

But they remained blind to the all-important fact that to his middle class Shiah Moslem followers at home and sympathisers abroad Kashani stands for the eradication of foreign influences, social justice and the Moslem way of life.

Zahedi warned: Kashani spoke to the Cairo weekly *Al Ahram* a few days ago. Choosing his words with deliberation, he said that Zahedi would not resume diplomatic relations with Great Britain, "unless it was in the country's interest.

Great Britain has treated the Persians very badly. I shall not agree, and neither will Persians agree, to the resumption of relations with her as long as she does not radically change her wicked policy."

Over the weekend, *Al Ahram* reported, Kashani had withdrawn support for the government of General Zahedi. The split came over the question of Israel. Zahedi was said to be in favour of resuming diplomatic relations with Israel.

Israel—appeal to Shah: Later the Arab News Agency reported from Baghdad that Iraq was very perturbed by reports that General Zahedi might recognise Israel again, as she had done shortly after the Jewish State was created. Dr. Mossadeq's first administration withdrew recognition. Religious and civic leaders from Baghdad were preparing on September 7 to leave for Teheran to urge the new Iranian Government against a step which would automatically lose them the new-found friendship of their Arab neighbours.

The Iraqi Government has cabled directly to the Shah urging him to do what was in his power to prevent re-recognition. These Arab apprehensions were quietened on September 8 by a note from General Zahedi to Baghdad in which he officially denied that recognition was planned or had even been considered.

A similar denial was received by the Iraqi Government from the Iranian religious and political leader, Mullah Ayatollah Kashani. Baghdad learned the same day that Mossadeq had actually sent a representative to Israel to explore the possibilities of trade exchanges, the Arab News Agency added.

ISRAEL

NEGEV ACCOUNTING

The cereal harvest that ended recently in the Negev found 160,000 acres under cultivation this year, against 220,000 acres last year. It is reported that about 25,000 acres were destroyed by last winter's drought. It is estimated that this year's crop will yield approximately 15,000 tons of grain, compared with last year's yield of 80,000 tons.

A comprehensive plan to create artificial rain in extensive areas of the country is to be put into operation. The American Institute of Aerological Research will be in charge of operations under an agreement to be signed with the Government.

Cotton: Experimental cotton crops have shown satisfactory yields and hold great promise for the future, according to a



Wizo in London despatches its one thousandth crate of food, medical and clothing supplies to Israel.

Ministry of Agriculture spokesman. Present cultivation plans provide for the requirements of the local textile industry to be satisfied within three to four years.

Two small cotton gins are already on order in the United States and the question of buying mechanical pickers is being considered. Some experienced pickers from Iraq are among the new immigrants who are being employed.

Sugar Beet: It was stated by the Director of the Wines and Spirits Section of the Customs and Excise Department that the local sugar beet crop (which was used for alcohol manufacture) had saved the Treasury about \$250,000. The crop of 9,000 tons of sugar beet yielded 500 tons of pure alcohol.

This is considered the industry's first successful year after two years of experimental planting.

Tobacco: The expansion of tobacco cultivation has resulted in large crops of oriental leaf which were more than adequate for local consumption. The production was increased from 380 tons in 1949 to 2,500 tons in 1952.

Minerals: Results of a geological survey of iron ore carried out over the past two years show that there is sufficient raw material to cover part of the country's needs. Two seams of granulated iron were recently found in the Negev.

A plan is being drawn up for the establishment of an iron industry in the vicinity of Kurnub; but its execution will largely depend on the possibility of obtaining the necessary machinery under the German Reparations Agreement.



*Syrian Chief of Staff General Shawkry—
—prospective Arab C-in-C.*

EBAN'S ARABIC BROADCAST

ARAB-ISRAEL RELATIONS EXPLAINED

On the first day of the Jewish New Year, Abba Eban, Israel's Ambassador to the United States, broadcast in Arabic over the Israeli radio on the occasion of the Jewish and Islamic New Years. The following is an abbreviated version of his broadcast:

Message to Arabs: I address this message to you not because of any new development in Israel's relations with her Arab neighbours, as I would have liked, but merely because of my presence in this country.

I am sorry, in talking to the Arabs, to blame them, but it cannot be helped, since they maintain their attitude of hostility towards us. This indulgence in hostility towards Israel has reached such proportions that it has made many circles at the U.N. believe that the Arab States deliberately ignore the numerous efforts made in the interests of the Arab peoples and the whole area.

Expansionist Fiction: Moreover, Arab Governments cause much surprise and astonishment in U.N. circles by expressing their fears about alleged Israeli expansionist intentions. Is it reasonable that our small State should threaten eight Arab States which have millions of inhabitants and vast areas and potentialities? Is it logical and just that responsible Arab leaders should envy us our State?

The Arab peoples have won their independence and freedom in most of their homelands. The future before them is bright, foretelling plenty and prosperity, if they view it with hope. The Arabs aspire to independence, freedom, plenty and the exploitation of their natural wealth. This requires effort and work. Negative efforts are futile and will not advance the Arab question one step; animosity and the economic boycott of Israel are negative efforts. Yet the Arab leaders consider it useful, in that it is harmful to Israel.

Boycott Miscalculation: May I point out to them the error in this reasoning? The absence of peace, and the economic war, deprive the whole area of a stability which it badly needs. Similarly, they deprive it of the necessary co-operation in all aspects, namely medical, social, cultural, economic and military.

On the other hand, land communications between the Arab States are lacking at present, because of the presence of



Eban—Arabic New Year broadcast.

Israel in their midst, and because of the lack of peace. Because of this, the area is divided geographically and politically.

Arab Animosity helped Israel: If Israel were physically isolated from the Arab States, we could find an excuse for Arab leaders who ignore her existence; but Israel is not isolated—she is in the midst of the Arab States. The sooner the Arabs recognise this fact, the quicker their just objectives of unity, progress and the strengthening of independence will be achieved.

Perhaps it would interest the Arab peoples to know that this state of affairs will not lessen the enthusiasm of the Israelis for their State and independence; for example, we would never have thought, at any time, of creating a strong

and modern army, if it had not been for Arab animosity.

Untrue Charges: We hastened to announce our independence because of open enmity on the part of the Arabs, as a result of which we found no solution but force, preparedness and isolation. The accusations made against us, about expansionist and aggressive intentions, are unfounded.

When enmity and boycott deprived this area of the blessing of peace, stability, co-operation and the means of communication, we found that they did not harm us—as the Arab politicians intended—but rather strengthened our independence in all aspects of life.

Furthermore, we turned our attention to foreign States far and near, obtaining friendly trade and cultural relations with them. In that, we have had much success.

Arab animosity and the boycott have bolstered up our economic independence; we no longer depend on Arab vegetables, fruit and so forth. We have our own vegetables, fruit and products, and we are not far from economic self-sufficiency. We do not claim that economic boycott does not harm us, but this harm is temporary and will come to an end.

We also know for certain that it harms the Arabs as well: it causes them serious losses, since they lose the Israeli market which is, and will be for some years to come, a purchasing and consuming one.

It is high time for every wise Arab to make a balance-sheet of the gains and losses of Arab relations with Israel. Perhaps such a balance-sheet will show the Arabs where their interest and the interest of this region, dear to us, lies, Eban concluded.



An example of Arab-Jewish co-operation at Kfar Hussidim.

ISRAEL

THE NATION QUIET INTERLUDE—BUT UNDERCURRENTS

The new year has opened quietly in this small but eventful country. Government crises have been temporarily banished; economic problems are quiescent, waiting for the festival season to pass before rearing their adverse balances at the nation.

Deprived of the normal ration of sensation (even the border has been in lull while the Arab world has been calmed by its own new year) people have discussed the freak weather—unseasonable gales and rainfall—the earthquake tremors in the cities—which were fortunately slight—and the lurid activities of a professional murder ring—who are said to have killed and robbed their victims and hidden their bodies.

This gang would appear to be a testimony of the brotherhood of criminals, for those apprehended include Jews, Arabs and two prostitutes.

Storm over Arab Minority: As distinct from the solidarity of the underworld, Israel's relations with its Arab minority still causes friction as is shown by the



Police Chief Sacher—"murder ring" at large

storm that has blown up over the decision of the Military Governor of Tiberias to banish eight Arab elders of the Abu Ghosh clan, resident in the village of Eilabun, to Jaffa.

According to the Army authorities, four Arabs had harboured Jordan infiltrators who had bombed a Jewish school near the village, and the four headmen

had been unco-operative when police investigated the outrage.

Serious tension, increased by local Communist incitement, existed in Eilabun and Government representatives were attacked, it was said, when they came in fulfilment of their duties.

Divided Opinion: Public opinion is divided on the wisdom of this summary action. On a responsible level, this is reflected in the recent editorial opinions in the independent *Ha'aretz* and the General Zionist *Haboker*.

Ha'aretz asserts that high-handed

treatment of the Arabs will not encourage loyalty. Even if the allegations against the village are well-founded, the wisdom of an arbitrary banishment of the elders is doubtful, says the newspaper. It interprets the action as in line with the new Arab policy announced by the acting Minister of Defence, Pinchas Lavon.

Although it was necessary sometimes to act firmly, the Government should make every effort to induce the Arab minority to take an active part in the life of the State.

Haboker, however, sees a close relationship between border security and the internal Arab problem. It describes the suggestion that Israel Arabs should be given greater freedom in order to win their loyalty as "a psychological experiment" in view of the unresolved danger of Arab militarism.

Kol Ha'am, the Communist newspaper, fulminates of course, against "fascist oppression" of the Arabs.

Jewish Veterans Citizens' Committee: What is of greater significance in this connection is the action of Jewish veterans of the Arab-Israel war who have formed a citizens' committee to fight the Government banishment order, which they regard as an imitation of Mandatory methods.

INDIAN JEWS "COLOUR-BAR" LEGEND EXPLODED

It was with much satisfaction that Israel received news of the *coup de grace* delivered to the "colour-bar" legend that was circulated following the return of a small minority of Indian Jews to their native land.

As a result of a communication from the Israel Government, the Indian Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. A. I. Chanda, clarified an official reply to a question on the subject given in the Council of States (the Indian Upper House) last May.

"Colour Bar? Yes?": Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Minister, then told the House that 337 Indian Jews had returned to India of an estimated 2,395 who had migrated to Israel since the State was founded in 1948.

She was then asked as a supplementary question whether the colour bar in Israel was one of the reasons why they returned, and replied: "Yes, it is one of the reasons."

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Mr. Chanda in his statement said that from numerous letters published in the press it was evident that Mrs. Menon's answer to the supplementary question had been misunderstood.

"The Government of Israel," he said, "have also drawn the attention of the Government of India to this impression created by the answer to the supplementary question, which, according to them, has no relation to the facts.

"No Greater Irony": "They say: 'To the people of Israel, who have suffered so much from racial discrimination, there is no charge that comes with greater irony than that they themselves have erected in their own land a bar against their fellow men based on the ground of colour.'

"The Government of India are very glad to have this clarification and assurance. It was not their intention at any time to suggest that there was a colour bar in Israel.

"They had received complaints from some Indian Jews who had returned from Israel that there was some discrimination against them on account of their colour.

"The Government have not verified any of these complaints, and in any event, such individual complaints do not justify a general statement that there is a colour bar in Israel," Mr. Chanda said.

Former Immigrants' Denial: A Reuter report from Bombay on May 19 quoted 63 Indian Jews who recently returned there from Israel as denying that they were forced to leave Israel because of a colour bar. In a letter to Mr. S. Shmit, Jewish Agency representative in Bombay, they contradicted the May 11 statement of Mrs. Menon. "Neither at work nor socially was there any trace of discrimination on account of colour or origin," they said. The Jewish Agency representative said the immigrants return to India was "a confession of failure to come up to the high standard demanded by the pioneering country."

Funeral of Rabbi Uziel: An immense cortege of some four thousand people from all strata of the nation followed the bier of Chief Rabbi Uziel, the Sephardi Chief Rabbi of Israel, through the streets of Jerusalem a few days before the New Year began. Beadles led the procession with their silver-mounted maces beating the ground in a funeral rhythm.

Rabbi Uziel was buried in the woollen praying shawl he had used for many years as mourners wept and recited psalms. Many people felt that it was the close of an era.



General Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff—
pressure on Jordan urged.

DIPLOMACY

EGYPT CHARGED WITH "FLAGRANT VIOLATION"

The peremptory detention by the Egyptians of a Greek ship, the *Parnon*, on charter to Israel, which was bound for Elath from Haifa via the Suez Canal with a cargo of asphalt, has resulted in a charge by Israel of flagrant violation of international obligations.

The Israeli complaint against Egypt was made in a letter from Arthur Lourie, Israel's acting representative on the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council. It called attention to the Council's resolution of 1951 requesting Egypt to end restrictions on the passage of commercial shipping through Suez, and said that the detention of the *Parnon* represented an extension of the existing blockade practised against Israel.

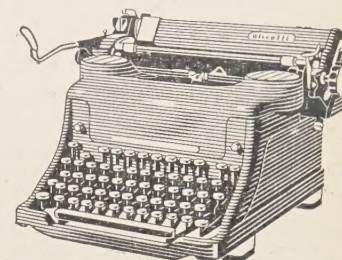
Jordan Border: The many attacks perpetrated by armed Jordan-bands was also the subject of representations by Israel. Major-General Moshe Dayan, and the Israel officer in charge of the Mixed Armistice Commissions, met the U.N. Chief of Staff, General Bennike and demanded that pressure be applied to make the Jordan authorities take steps to end the activities of the Jordan guerillas.

As for the reports from Arab sources, mainly Jordanian, that Israel has been massing troops in Jerusalem, the Foreign Office has stated that there is no "scintilla of truth" in the stories.

"Jordan is interested in spreading such rumours so as to enlist aid from other Arab States in the strengthening of the Jordan National Guard," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

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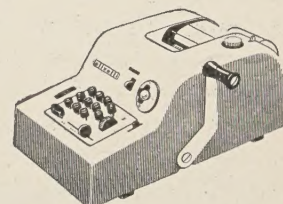
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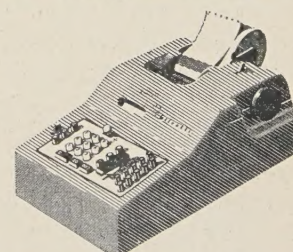
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COMMENT

NO PROPAGANDA FOR YOM KIPPUR

Tonight, beginning with the Kol Nidrei Service, and throughout the twenty-four hours fast, Jews everywhere will make their personal balance-sheet for the year. In the privacy of prayer they may dwell more on their failings than on their good deeds; more on the wrongs of commission and omission, than on the rights. But this is essentially the affair of the individual. This is a reckoning on which no outsider should, or can, intrude.

But is that personal accounting now enough? Jews have acquired a new collective responsibility which cannot be left out of the reckoning. They are now judged not only by their individual record, but also—if not more so—by that of the State of Israel. Whether we like it or not, whether the rabbis of old thought so or not, all Jews are held to account for the benefits and the failings, the rights and the wrongs, conveyed and committed in the name of Israel.



The task of making this assessment has this year been greatly—if only partially—assisted by the publication of the six lectures on Israel, delivered under the auspices of the Anglo-Israel Association last winter.* The six eminent lecturers are essentially uncritical, stressing rather the positive record and the problems that have to be overcome than making an assessment of the policies and conduct of the State during the year.

In a sense they are, of course, right. Israel today presents a dynamic picture so totally different from what Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists expected, that this sober re-assessment is necessary, timely and, in some instances, also of profound importance.

This is true particularly of Isaiah Berlin's entertaining and searching description of Israel's Jewish society, its contrast with Diaspora Jewry, and, not least, the extraordinary role played by the Hebrew language in this Jewish renaissance. He does not share Koestler's cynicism and contempt for Hebrew; it is not for Isaiah Berlin the language of separatism. He notes that Hebrew has achieved a remarkable triumph "because it was the ancient, noble and dignified vehicle of an incomparable literature, the associations of which have affected the roots of all European thought and imagination."

The contemplation of Israel's positive achievements is eminently satisfying. It has led inevitably and naturally to some relaxation of effort and tension inside Israel and outside. But it has also led to an element of com-

placency and self-satisfaction. This is dangerous. There are difficulties and shortcomings which cannot be left out of the accounting on this day.

It is perhaps fitting that foremost among these should be placed the renewed tension between the State and the religious parties. The passage recently of the Marriage and Divorce Law which binds Jewish women in Israel to outdated and reactionary practices, must arouse concern among all Jews of liberal outlook, be they religious or not. The attempt to link religion and politics and to impose laws on Israel which would turn the country into a backward theocracy ought to produce much searching of the heart on this Day of Atonement. For to pursue this course of illiberalism must imperil the very foundations of religious Judaism in Israel. It would be the chief victim of a *Kulturkampf* unloosed by the extreme orthodox parties.

But more pressing are the social problems, the as yet undigested after-effects of mass immigration. There is not the slightest room here for complacency and even Berlin's intriguing conclusion does less than justice to the enormity of the problem; it is nothing less than the character of Israel that will emerge from the present struggle. Nothing is as yet decided.

Will it be a healthy, progressive and enlightened Jewish *avant-garde*, or will it develop characteristic levantine traits? Will the present bureaucratic tendencies be defeated or will they impress their unpleasant characteristics on the State? Will the present dangerous trend which leads the young away from secondary education and into profitable but unproductive occupations be broken, and will the oriental Jews and the Arab minority be more fully integrated as productively useful elements into Israel society?



There has been already a hopeful shift from town to country, to agricultural settlement: this is the best answer to the peril of levantinism—but it has not yet gone far enough. The problem of more pupils for Israel's Secondary Schools also has a bearing on this and may have more serious consequences; last year only 1,200 students graduated from Israel's Secondary Schools—an alarmingly low figure. Little improvement is possible as long as it costs the parent I£250-I£300 a year to send a child to Secondary School.

The Israel Government is not in the financial position to remedy this at present; yet it must be tackled if a new society is to emerge—with its own educated and democratic leadership. None of these problems are purely Israeli problems. They will affect either in success or failure every Jew everywhere—even those who can say to themselves with no qualms of conscience on this day that they can now safely contract out from all further responsibility for the State of Israel.

**The State of Israel*, Six lectures with a foreword by Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P. (Anglo-Israel Association, 2/-).

IN THE NEWS



KOPUL ROSEN LEAVES MIZRACHI

It will come as no surprise to many people that Rabbi Kopul Rosen, principal of Carmel College, the orthodox Jewish foundation, has finally decided to resign the presidency of the Mizrahi Federation in this country and membership of the Mizrahi Movement.

For some time now Rabbi Rosen has held firm views that religion should be separated from party political conflict in Israel, and he would have left the Mizrahi earlier had not his ties with the Movement been long and rooted in sentiment.

His reasons for resigning are stated in the following letter to the Mizrahi Federation.

Gentlemen,

After much consideration I have decided to resign from being President of the Mizrahi Federation.

You are well aware that this was my intention three years ago, but deference to various personal factors and ties with a movement with which I have been actively associated since the age of 14 made it difficult for me to take this step. Much thought and experience, however, have deepened the conviction which compels me to resign my membership of the Mizrahi Movement.

I have the greatest admiration for the part that the Mizrahi played in the Zionist movement, but with the establishment of the State of Israel the situation has changed radically.

I am convinced that a political party with religion as its sole *raison d'être*, far from furthering the interests of Judaism, is a serious disadvantage to it. More could be achieved in the religious life of Israel if religious matters were considered outside the arena of party political strife.

I hold the view that a world-wide religious and cultural movement not attached to any party and seeking no parliamentary representation would do much more to strengthen the religious and cultural institutions of Israel and gain the good will and support of Jews of all parties than is possible in the present circumstances where religion tends to become the vested interest of one political group.

My views have been stated to you on previous occasions sufficiently clearly not to necessitate further elaboration in this letter.

Yours sincerely,
KOPUL ROSEN.

Mr. Barry Mindel, General Secretary of the Mizrahi, had no comment to make on the resignation, but said that Rabbi Kopul Rosen's differences with the movement were of long standing.

After its meeting on Sunday, the Mizrahi Federation said that the resignation "merely acknowledges an existing fact" as Rabbi Rosen had not been active in the Mizrahi for the past three years. The resignation was therefore accepted by the Executive. "The Mizrahi Federation is proud to remain under the Honorary Presidency of Chief Rabbi Brodie," said the official statement.

HANNAH FARKAS—NEW SCIENCE ATTACHE

One of the surprising features of Israel's Foreign Service is the small number of women who grace its ranks. While diplomacy has traditionally been a profession for men, Israel has in the past made a point of stressing the equal opportunities which await the weaker sex, and, indeed, when Mrs. Golda Myerson became the first Israel Minister to Moscow, it seemed as if this action would be put into effect in the service of the Foreign Ministry as well as in the fields of the collective settlements.

Recently a new recruit joined the tiny corsage of women serving in the Foreign Ministry; she is the young and attractive Dr. Hannah Farkas, who is about to take up the post of Scientific Attaché to the Israel Embassy in London. Dr.

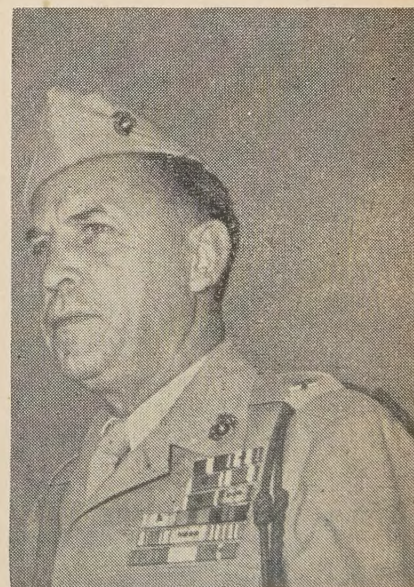
Farkas, widow of the well-known Hebrew University Economics Professor who was killed in an aeroplane crash a few years ago, has been one of the most successful research scientists of the Department of Bacteriology of the University's School of Medicine. She now intends to continue her research work in England while at the same time serving as Attaché at the Embassy.

Dr. Farkas was surprised to hear a report before leaving Israel that relations between Israeli students staying in England and the local Jewish community are not always what they should be; she intends to devote special attention to this problem and to find ways to overcome it.

BUNCHE AND RILEY

Mediation in Palestine is becoming a recognised stepping stone to political advancement. Last weekend brought two more examples: General William E. Riley has been appointed Deputy Director for Management of the Foreign Operations Administration. He thus becomes one of the seven deputies to the Mutual Security Act Administrator, Harold E. Stassen. Riley will be in charge of the personnel, security, reports, research—and integrity sections. I am somewhat intrigued by the last-named.

The appointment will delight Riley's many friends in Jerusalem—where he had become almost a fixture. It is no secret that Riley was not too happy



General William E. Riley—Promotion
via Mediation.

when his resignation as Chief-of-Staff of the Truce Commission was accepted last spring; he had been bitterly attacked by the Arab leaders for favouring Israel. He saw Stassen in Jerusalem during the Dulles visit and he told me that the only job which would make him happier than the one he was giving up was to join "Stassen's outfit."

One day later the American Political Science Association announced that Dr. Ralph Bunche had been appointed its new President in succession to Dr. Pen-leton Herring.

AGRICULTURE AND PUBLICITY

Some idea of the complexity of Jewish National Fund publicity was given to me by Dr. Herbert Freeden who, as overseas director of Keren Kayemeth publicity, supplies the entire Jewish world outside Israel with information of J.N.F. agriculture and resettlement.

I was once told by a philologist that seventy-nine major languages are used in common human speech. Dr. Freeden finds it necessary to employ only five—English, French, Spanish, Yiddish and German. His regular monthly journal, *Karnenu*, goes out in these, so does his monthly J.N.F. bulletin and his monthly letter to editors and key-workers. To these must be added the distribution of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, articles and photos, and the broadcast of special radio features in English, French and Yiddish.

"MAGINOT LINE" SETTLEMENTS

What are the main facts about Israel's agriculture as Dr. Freeden sees it? Fundamentally there is the close relation be-

tween food and security. Over-dependence on foreign supplies—at the moment only two-thirds of the population can be fed from domestic resources—makes Israel vulnerable should international events affect her food sources; and border security can only be maintained by the establishment of a chain of villages in border areas—"Israel cannot afford a Maginot Line."

The J.N.F. plan to reclaim almost 40,000 acres of hill country in the next five years would help to give the country additional security on both levels, Dr. Freeden said.

I asked him for his views on the debate among experts in Israel on the kind of agricultural development needed. Could Israel change to an Asiatic diet? Not by decree, he said, but food habits might well move in that direction as a new generation grew to maturity.

Hamazkir writes:

JUDAISM IN SPAIN

I was rather surprised to read a statement in the press that the Jewish religious services conducted on the high festivals in Madrid by a Sephardi Rabbi from New York are believed to be "the first wholly unrestricted Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur services in Spain since the Inquisition." This statement is absolutely wrong. The fact is that Jewish religious services have been held both in Madrid and in Barcelona, without any restriction either on Sabbaths or festivals, for at least some forty years. I have attended these services both before and after the recent war, and can imagine the astonishment that will be expressed by the Jews in Spain when they hear of the sensational publicity that has been bestowed on the Synagogue in Madrid.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to speak of the place of worship in the Spanish capital as a Synagogue. When I was there it still consisted of a couple of rooms on private premises, and there was not the least indication at the entrance that it led to a Jewish house of prayer. As the total Jewish population consisted only of about seventy families, and religious observance could hardly be described as keen or general, one could hardly expect the erection of a synagogue at the present stage.

REVISIONISM REVISED

I have seldom read such gratifying news from the political front in Israel as the report that Mr. Meir Grossmann has led twenty of his Revisionist followers into the camp of the General

Zionists. One has only to recall Mr. Grossman's record as an ardent and eloquent champion of Revisionism for over twenty years to appreciate the significance of the step that he has taken. When the Revisionist party was founded by Jabotinsky in 1925, to advocate a "revision" of Zionist policy in the sense of a return to Herzl's original idea of a Jewish State, his principal lieutenant was Grossmann. But when Jabotinsky, some years later, organised his party as a World Union to act independently of the Zionist Organisation, Grossmann left him and formed the Jewish State Party. At the Congress of 1946 the followers of both Jabotinsky and Grossmann came together again as the "United Revisionists." Now that the Jewish State has been in existence for over five years Grossmann has realised that his old party label has become obsolete.

HEBREW IN BRAILLE

It is good to learn that efficient measures have been taken to extend the boon of the Braille system for the benefit of the Hebrew-speaking blind in Israel. The first step in this direction was taken by Dr. Ludwig Kohn, who has been blind from the age of seventeen and is now a septuagenarian. His life's work has been devoted to spreading a knowledge of Braille among the sightless, and he held a chair in this science at the Breslau University. Fortunately he survived the trials of Theresienstadt, and after the establishment of the State of Israel he was sent for by the Government to organise the training of the blind especially of those who lost their sight in the War of Independence.

For this purpose it was necessary to establish a Hebrew library in Braille, and as Dr. Kohn had considerable experience in creating a comprehensive library for the blind in Breslau he was able to cope with the task. He had the devoted and skilful assistance of Dr. Hans Boehm and the latter's wife, and they succeeded in setting up a library in Nathania. The special paper necessary for the books was presented by friends in Holland and America, and American friends also provided part of the printing apparatus. An average of twenty-five Hebrew books in Braille is now produced. Braille literature in other languages, especially English and German, is also in demand, and it is gratifying to learn that the London National Library for the Blind, (which has produced "A Short History of Zionism" in four volumes) has presented the Nathania collection with 120 volumes.

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EGYPT

WORLD WAR PLOT SECRET SOCIETY PLAN TO DRIVE BRITISH OUT

A secret concerning the origin of Egypt's new military regime was revealed by Squadron-Leader Hassan Ibrahim, a member of the Revolutionary Council, during the recent celebrations of the Army's first year in power in the country, writes Haig Nicholson, *Reuter's Correspondent*, in Cairo.

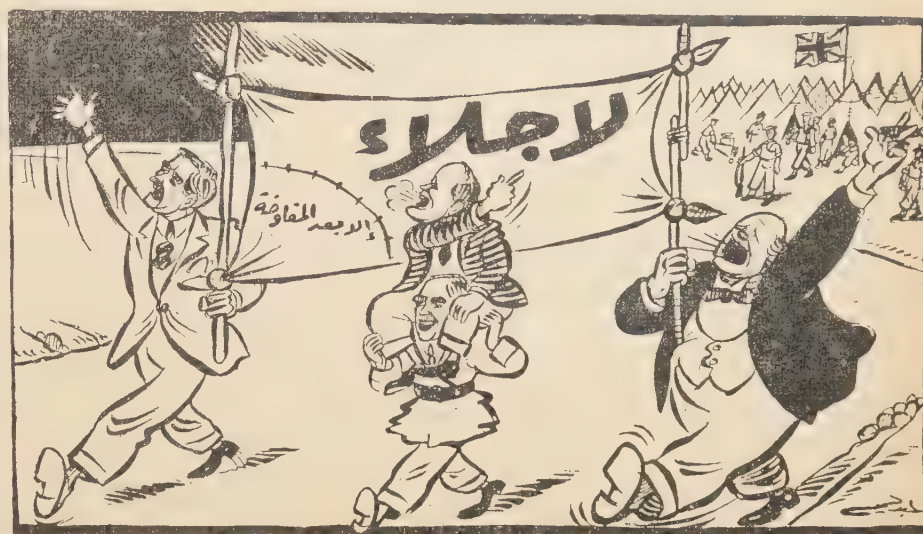
He said that at the height of the fighting in the Western Desert during World War II, he was one of a group of "Free Officers" who tried to conspire with Rommel's Afrika Korps to drive the British from Egypt.

Information Supplied: "In 1940," Squadron-Leader Ibrahim told the big Arabic daily *Al Ahram*, "We formed a secret society in the Egyptian Armed Forces to expel the British who were at that time not only occupying our land but fighting in it. This secret society started its activities by collecting all possible information on the strength of the British forces in Egypt for use if and when the occasion arose.

"This came in 1942 when the German forces reached Alamein. We decided to send Air Officer Hussein Sa'udi as a delegate to contact the Germans and offer them assistance in the shape of intelligence about the British forces in return for German help in freeing us from the yoke of British Occupation.

"The departure of Hussein Sa'udi was fixed for a certain day in July 1942. At the appointed time, he filled his plane with documents. He also took with him explosives to blow up the aircraft should the plan fail."

Radwan also: "The aeroplane he used was my own, for at that time I was leader of the Cairo area of the Anti-Air Raid Squadron. When he had taken off I notified the proper authorities of the



AS CAIRO SEES IT:
Britain's Motto: "No Evacuation Without Negotiations."

—ROSE EL YOUSSEFF

'escape,' and started to investigate the incident myself. All might have been well had not Warrant Officer Radwan also decided, the following day, to flee in an aeroplane and join the Germans at Alamein. The authorities immediately decided to hold a full inquiry and I was court-martialled. I was found not guilty of complicity in the escapes, but my promotion was deferred and I was transferred to the Ordnance Corps."

Sadat as agent: "At the time when Hussein Sa'udi took off for the German lines, I was in touch with Air Officer Hassan Ezzat and we planned that our communications with the Germans should be through a secret channel operated by Anwar El-Sadat, then a signals officer." Anwar El-Sadat is now a lieutenant-colonel who also has a seat on the Revolutionary Council and edits the Army weekly, *El Tahrir*.

There, Squadron-Leader Hassan Ibrahim's story of the war-time plot that failed, ended.

Azzam's Agent: On September 10 it was taken up in a fresh context by Abdel Rahman Azzam, former Secretary-General of the Arab League. He disclosed that he had sent a German officer, who once served with Nazi Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, on a secret mission to the Western Desert. His assignment was to study the strategic situation which would confront Egypt after the ending of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

• Making the disclosure in the Egyptian

independent weekly paper *Al Mussawar*, Azzam said: "I expect the British forces to evacuate Egypt and go to Libya where, according to the recently signed treaty, they may stay for twenty years. This confronts the Egyptian army with new responsibilities.

"In 1947 I reliably learned that the King of Libya had promised to conclude a treaty with Britain though I subsequently got a promise from him that he would reverse his decision. In the meantime I sent the German officer on his secret mission and his report is in my possession."

Libya—"worst disaster": In an interview with the daily newspaper *Al Ahram* Sayed El Saadawi, the Libyan nationalist leader who was deported from Libya on the eve of the general election and is now living in Cairo, said the Anglo-Libyan treaty was "the worst disaster which has befallen the Arab world. Every article on the agreement provides incontestable evidence of foreign occupation and open exploitation."

Later the Libyan Defence Minister and Libyan Minister in Cairo met Lieutenant-Colonel Gamel Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister.

They exchanged views in an atmosphere of perfect understanding and fraternal goodwill. "Relations between Libya and Egypt will shortly produce a new milestone on the road leading to solidarity between the two countries," the Libyan Defence Minister said afterwards.

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THE WHITECHAPEL GHETTO

EAST END RECOLLECTIONS

By ISRAEL COHEN

When I began to lodge in Whitechapel in the middle of December, 1895, the district was inhabited by masses of Jews, who formed a very conspicuous and distinctive element of the local population. The great majority were immigrants from Russia and other parts of Eastern Europe, which they had abandoned because of the political oppression and economic distress which they had suffered so long.

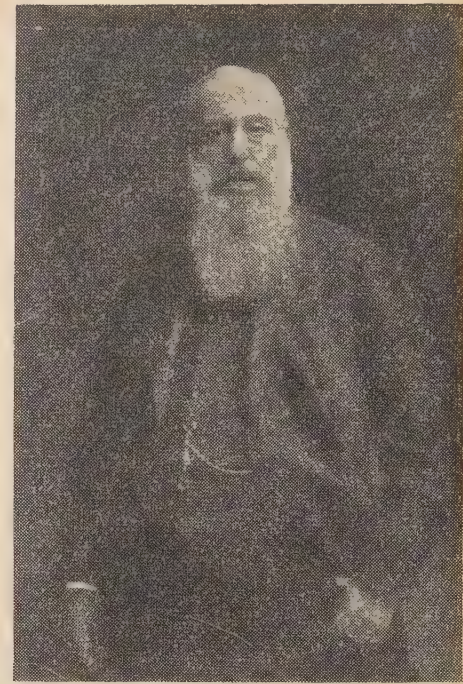
The ceaseless influx was increased periodically by the pogroms in the Tsar's dominions and was intensified by the Russo-Japanese War, from which able-bodied Jews, who felt that they owed no loyalty to tyranny, sought to escape.

For the first few months these victims of persecution continued to wear the long gaberdine, top-boots, and peaked hat of their native land, but as they became acclimatised they adopted Western dress.

A Yiddish Fortress: Intellectual and spiritual assimilation, however, was very much slower. They clung to their Yiddish speech, their religious customs, and their social habits for years. They felt at home in a quarter where the streets were lined with shops and restaurants bearing Jewish names and Hebrew signs, and

where the walls were covered with Yiddish posters announcing a Talmudical discourse by a Rabbi or the performance of a Yiddish play. They were heartened when they saw newsboys rushing through the motley crowd, crying the names of Yiddish papers; or a stringed band at a street-corner playing a haunting Hebrew melody; or a pedlar offering for sale Hebrew prayer-books and *tsitsith*. And if there was an unctuous missionary here and there who quoted the New Testament in English and sought to lure his hearers to apostasy, there were bastions of Judaism in synagogues and houses of Talmudic study, in little seminaries resounding with boys' voices chanting the Torah, and in a religious court of judgment, which were all impregnable against any attacks of mercenary conversionists.

There were also libraries and clubs, asylums for friendless immigrants, and homes for the aged and needy. Moreover, the civil interests of the people of the district were watched over by a Jewish Member of Parliament, Sir Samuel Montagu (later the first Lord Swaythling), who gave convincing proof of his religious orthodoxy by being President of the Federation of Synagogues, and whose long patriarchal beard



Sir Samuel Montagu, later the first Lord Swaythling, orthodox, patriarchal Member of Parliament for the thousands of Jewish immigrants streaming into London.

was of itself sufficient to inspire confidence.

The House of Reb Mottel: I lived in the house of a well-known local personality, Reb Mottel Levine (a grandfather of Sir Leon Simon). He was a venerable-looking figure, with white beard and upright bearing, whose appearance evoked deference. His house formed an excellent vantage-ground from which to study various aspects of Jewish life and to become acquainted not only with local conditions but also with those abroad, for he had visitors of all kinds, East End Rabbis, communal officials, refugees from Russia, scholars from Germany, cantors from Poland, and emissaries from Palestine, all found their way into his humble home and were given a warm, brotherly welcome.

As he and his wife usually lived in the basement and wished to be spared the trouble of going upstairs to open the street-door, they had a cord attached to its lock and suspended through a hole in the kitchen-ceiling, so that visitors had to stamp on the grid protecting the window from the pavement, and then the bottom end of the cord was pulled to open the door.

"Shaven Rabbis" Criticised: Friends from the neighbourhood dropped in to exchange gossip, and there was seldom a discussion about religious conditions without a denunciation of Anglo-Jewish



The 1890's—Despite poverty, a Saturday in Whitechapel saw frock-coated gentlemen in glossy hats and crinolined ladies with their fashionably dressed children.

ministers, who were called "Reverendim" for their lack of orthodoxy shown in shaving their beards or carrying an umbrella on the Sabbath.

There was hardly a Sabbath eve when Reb Mottel did not bring a guest home from the synagogue, a recently arrived immigrant in need of a meal, who would regale us with stories of his experiences and adventures since he had left his family in Russia or Rumania. Sabbath morning brought one or two pious callers (on their way to prayers) for a glass of tea, for they knew that Reb Mottel had a samovar (brought from the Russian Pale) in which water was kept on the boil over a small gas-ring from before the Sabbath, so that the teapot could be refilled whenever necessary without violating the sanctity of the day.

Hebrew Authors In Search of Support: More interesting than these, however, were Hebrew authors who came in quest of a subscriber to their still unpublished book (recommended in a laudatory Foreword by a well-known Rabbi), or others who stayed for a few months to work. One of the latter was Isaac Halevy, a notable Talmudical scholar, who was engaged on his monumental study, *Dorot Harishonim*, in which he scarified the writing of Graetz and other eminent historians.

He was held in high esteem by his host, who spent most of his leisure in poring over a Talmud folio, but nevertheless caused him serious concern by keeping the gas-jet burning until the small hours. Most notable of all, however, were the visitors from the Holy Land. The most important was Israel Frumkin, the editor of a Jerusalem paper, *Havazzelet*, who had been jailed for six weeks by order from Constantinople directed to the Pasha of Jerusalem because of an editorial criticising General Lew Wallace, the American Minister to Turkey, and who came to England in search of new subscribers.

Others who came for financial reasons were the messengers of Zion known as *Meshullochim*, whose business was to collect periodically the *Halukah* money that had accumulated in little tin boxes in synagogues for the benefit of Jews in Palestine. Most of these emissaries kept records in Hebrew of their journeys and experiences, for they stopped in many cities between Jerusalem and London, and they allowed me to read select passages here and there.

Fear of Young Zionist Movement: After they had completed their mission in England they went on to America, and when they returned to London they

again stayed with the Levines or at least called to see them. For the most part they were scholars, who comported themselves sedately and with some dignity. But in an old diary of mine, under the date, January 16th, 1898, there occurs the following entry:

Four bearded Jews were assembled, auditing the books of a society for the support of Jerusalem charities. One was the representative of an old society, who refused to comply with the demands of the others. A fierce dispute arose, in which they almost came to blows. The expressions and expletives used were beneath respectability.

The heat and fury then displayed were probably generated by fear of the young Zionist movement, in which the messengers of Zion rightly thought they heard an echo of the death-knell of their philanthropic régime.

My bedroom was an attic reached by a crooked staircase and faced the street with its roar of traffic. It was very simply and sparsely furnished, the only concession to comfort being a wicker arm-chair in a corner. The fireplace was completely boarded across, so that it was impossible to make a fire. I was told that this was intended to keep out the cold, and that, in any case, there was nobody available to attend to fires. The consequence was that during the bitter winter months I kept the gas-jet burning at full pressure by day as well as by night, and that I sometimes had to wear

my overcoat and (when not writing) even my woollen gloves.

Intellectuals of Toynbee Hall: To escape the cold I also betook myself to the Students' Library at Toynbee Hall, where I was able to work in warmth and quiet, and I was a frequent visitor there as long as I lived in the East End. At Toynbee Hall I often saw the Warden Canon Barnett, pacing meditatively across the quadrangle in his big black sombrero and flowing cloak. I also listened to lectures by many eminent men of the day—the historian Dicey and the Positivist Frederic Harrison, the essayist Augustine Birrell and the English scholar Churton Collins, the poet Richard Le Gallienne and the novelist Conan Doyle.

Victoria's Jubilee: By far the most important of my experiences while I lived in the East End was my view of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee procession, in June, 1897. I saw it at very close range at the corner of Lombard Street and the Mansion House. After getting my own breakfast very early that morning, I stood there from half-past seven in the morning until half-past one, and was wedged in so tightly by a dense crowd that I couldn't get at the sandwiches in my pocket. But I was thrilled as I watched the long picturesque pageant of pomp and Empire unroll before me, with the mistress of it all, a little majestic lady, borne along in her magnificent carriage, with its slow-stepping chargers and handsome out-riders.

(To be continued)



1953—An East End street with its drably uniform squalor.



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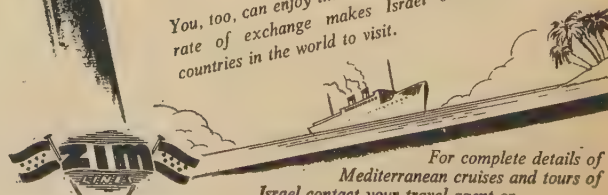
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BOOKS

A YEAR OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

By ALAN CRAIN

ISRAEL ECONOMIC SURVEY: JULY-DECEMBER 1952, compiled by Dr. C. Tadmor (Economic Department of the Jewish Agency, Jerusalem).

The first volume of Dr. Tadmor's *Israel Economic Statistics* (reviewed here in May 8) was mainly concerned with giving the facts of Israel's economy as it stood in the first half of 1952. His present *Economic Survey*, covering the second half of that year, is not so much concerned with the analysis of a situation at any given moment but rather with pinpointing the highlights of a rapidly changing economy. For the same reason the *Survey* has become semi-annual and not quarterly, as originally intended.

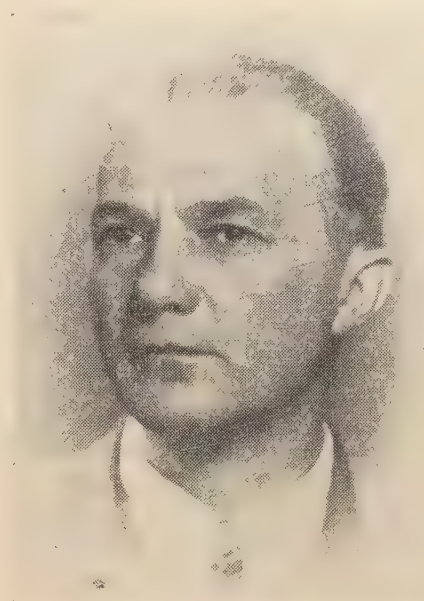
This second edition of the *Survey* also differs from the first in having an explanatory text indicating the significance of each set of statistics. This is a considerable help to the layman.

The year 1952 was "a period of growing pains," is Dr. Tadmor's description. Under the influence of the New Economic Policy it showed the transition from an era of inflationary pressure to a deflationary tendency and the relaxation of economic controls. There was a concomitant change-over from a sellers' to a buyers' market and the growth of competitive forces inside the national economy.

Thus the Consumers' Price Index rose 8.3 per cent. and the Wholesale Price Index 48.9 per cent. over the period February to December 1952, whereas the real daily earnings per employee only rose 4 per cent. Unemployment rose by 65 per cent. over the same period.

In other respects the year provided both a breathing-space and an opportunity to form plans whose full fruition was bound to demand a period of years. Prominent in Dr. Tadmor's survey of agriculture, productivity, transport, foreign trade and finance were the inauguration of the Town to Country project, the beginning of phosphate, ceramics and glass sand extraction in the Negev, and above all, the Petroleum Law. By May of this year thirty-one prospecting licences had been granted to seven different groups.

Later volumes of this comprehensive guide to Israel's economy will show how these and the other aspects of the New Economic Policy developed in practice.



Dr. C. Tadmor—"1952—a year of growing pains."

But if they are to serve a useful purpose, it is important that the time-lag in publication should be reduced by about six months.

FACT AND FICTION

THE DWARF, Pär Lagerkvist (Chatto and Windus, 8s.6d.).

THE BRIGHTON MONSTER, Gerald Kersh (Heinemann, 10s.6d.).

A KID FOR TWO FARTHINGS, Wolf Mankowitz (Andre Deutsch, 7s.6d.).

In *Barabbas* Lagerkvist gave an object lesson in the use of the novel as a method of conveying moral ideas, although in general, the employment of fiction for the explicit discussion of good and evil is dangerous. Personality often becomes subordinate to ideas; story-telling turns into tract-making; character and incident are manipulated to establish theory. Nevertheless, fiction has reached its highest expression where it has illumined mankind and the world through the religious and moral insight of the truly great as, for example, in Cervantes, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Victor Hugo.

Lagerkvist's *Barabbas* succeeded because of the profound associations of the original story, the thief and the holy man, with its mythological roots in

many cultures. In *The Dwarf*, set in a principdom of Renaissance Italy, he has no such advantage. The story is told through the diary of a dwarf, favourite and evil genius of a rich, worldly and subtle Italian prince, who contends for his master's soul with the humanist, Maestro Bernardo, a Renaissance painter modelled on Michaelangelo.

The dwarf is a wonderfully rich and imaginative characterisation. He conceives himself as a descendant of a race older than the present species of man, born among the poorest and most wretched of strangers, with no homeland but a secret history that ordains that age should settle on them from the moment of birth. He is linked implicitly with the little men of mythology, the non-humans who haunt the neighbourhood of men as agents of an evil principle.

Bernardo, in counterpoint, is man striving towards the light, curious, enquiring, philosophical—a creature whose irresistible impulse is through humanism to God. In the struggle to win the soul of the Prince—humanity—away from cruelty and intrigue, Bernardo triumphs, but the dwarf, chained in the dungeons

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of the palace, awaits his inevitable recall.

The Dwarf is a remarkable story, well told, but it fails because it misrepresents by oversimplification the contemporary struggle between good and evil. The fact is that the wickedness of Renaissance civilisation wears a cloak-and-dagger simplicity in comparison with the immensely complex evils of the modern world, for if society has advanced in knowledge and technique, evil has done no less.

My two other books this week belong to a more humble order of fiction, but they are both good of their kind. Gerald Kersh's *The Brighton Monster* is a collection of fantastic stories told with this author's well-known skill and craftsman-

ship. The method here is to take a fact—a newspaper paragraph or an actual event—and use it as a starting point for fantasy so that the hypnotised reader is half-convinced that Mr. Kersh has stumbled on a miracle that has actually occurred. So compelling is the storytelling, notably in *The Brighton Monster*, *Frozen Beauty*, and *Whatever Happened to Corporal Cuckoo*, that one feels that these stories must have been unearthed from the columns of the daily press, and have somehow been overlooked by the public in general.

Mr. Mankowitz's story, about a small boy who bought a young goat in Club Row and thought it was a baby unicorn, is half way between an East End fairy tale and an ironic essay in social realism.

A Kid For Two Farthings is a happy title and the only criticism I care to offer is that it is a short story spun out to the length of a short novel; but the spinning is done with charm and wit, so what, as Mr. Mankowitz might say, are the odds?

Emanuel Litvinoff.

COMMUNITY OF THE CONDEMNED

GHETTO THERESIENSTADT, by Zdenek Lederer (Edward Goldston, 21/-).

Terezin, or Theresienstadt, is an ancient fortress town in Bohemia which the Nazis transformed into a "model" Ghetto where they organised the mass-slaughter of Jews from all parts of Europe behind a facade of legality and orderly administration. The years go by—over eight have passed since the Allied armies liberated the handful of tortured and emaciated survivors of Theresienstadt—but the memory is still unendurable. Yet the chronicle of that suffering must be recorded and Mr. Lederer, who was himself an inmate of the Ghetto, has carefully, honestly and with incredible self-control, assembled documents and facts and fitted them into the design of the Nazi mass-murder campaign.

Throughout the book one is haunted by the frightfulness that is contained in the bare recital of events and statistics. Figures mask a lunatic arithmetic—for example, in 1942 the total population of Theresienstadt was 31,510; the number of deaths were 15,891, or 50.43 per cent. The Germans also had a lunatic thoroughness, a macabre mania, for keeping meticulous records. The name of each of the doomed inhabitants of the Ghetto was filed and cross-filed over and over again. There were orders, directives, instructions, rules and regulations. Even the act of murder was accompanied by trivial protocol—although so blasphemous a parody of legality relieved the murderers of responsibility.

In one small book like this there is material for more tragedies than the world has use for; there is the record of an inferno transcending all that is most dreadful in the human imagination. This is the reality that has made nonsense of European history; and although to read is to suffer, to read is to recognise one's responsibility.

E.L.

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IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ARAB GRIEVANCES

Sir,—In his article on the Arab minority in Israel (*Jewish Observer*, August 21), your Jerusalem Correspondent described it as a delicate and difficult problem. This description would appear to be in line with the view of the Government of Israel and is, probably, a true reiteration of that view. In reality, the problem is simple and devoid of any complications and difficulties.

The Arab minority has been converted from a reconciled community to a dissatisfied element by the inimical policy of the Government, and the Government itself can, if it wishes, remove the ill-feeling of discontent and of hostility, at present so common among the rank and file of the Arab section of the population.

When the leaders of the Jewish people inaugurated the establishment of the State of Israel by issuing a proclamation appealing to the Arab inhabitants of the country to preserve the peace and participate in the upbuilding of the State on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its provisional and permanent institutions, the Arabs who remained in the country were greatly impressed by this seemingly honest appeal, especially because one of the prominent Jewish leaders subscribing to the appeal (Mr. David Ben-Gurion) had publicly declared in his testimony before the United Nations' Special Committee on Palestine that in a country where the Jews were the majority there could be no discrimination.

And when the hostilities ceased, the Arabs of Israel submitted to the bitter reality, and settled down to adjust themselves to the changed conditions of the country, to rebuild their ruined properties, to replace their stolen belongings, and to reorganise their shattered political, economic and social life. They considered the widespread talk of a "second round" nonsensical jugglery, designed to bolster the morale of the stricken refugees, and began in earnest to identify themselves with the State and to participate in the upbuilding of the country.

Although arbitrarily dispossessed of extensive areas of their cultivable land, they produced some 40 per cent of the agricultural crops required for home consumption. They loyally fulfilled the task which the Proclamation of Independence called upon them to perform, but instead of sympathy, understanding and encouragement, they were faced with constant humiliation, intolerance and obstruction not only by the military authorities but also by the Jewish leaders who persistently urged friendship

and co-operation between the two peoples.

Favouritism, discrimination and oppression are conspicuous traits of the Government rule not only as between Jews and Arabs but also between the three Arab communities, Druzes, Christians and Moslems. A section is treated as the favourite child of Israel, another an unavoidable evil and the third the staunch enemy of the State. But taxes, rates and compulsory loans are exacted on the basis of full and complete equality of citizenship, without discrimination between Arabs and Jews, nor between Druzes, Christians, and Moslems. No person, particularly a Jew, can but realise that discrimination and oppression do not breed respect and loyalty, but contempt and hate.

Unfortunately, the civil rulers of Israel have allowed themselves to be advised by the military leaders who are guided by exaggerated military considerations. Because of their military apprehensions the security of the State and similar slogans that cannot even be questioned in courts of justice, many injustices and oppressive practices are perpetrated with impunity.

The Government has ostracised the Arabs of Israel from effective participation in the administration of the country, although they represent some 12 per cent of the total population and are the natural link between Israel and its Arab neighbours. The Prime Minister, who has concentrated, for reasons better known to himself, Arab affairs in his office, is unavailable for the Arabs. He does not condescend to discuss with any Arab, not even the Arab Knesset members affiliated to his own political party, matters of paramount interest and grave concern to the Arab minority—he has not received any Arab since the birth of the State. And his advisors on Arab affairs are notorious for their anti-Arab sentiments.

In 1950, a group of Israeli Arabs suggested to the Government that they should be allowed to visit the Arab States to endeavour to bring about a rapprochement between the two parties. The suggestion was not accepted.

On many occasions, Israeli Arabs desirous of ensuring understanding, friendship and peace between Arabs and Jews, fervently beseeched the Government to modify its attitude and to adopt a benevolent policy that would not only improve its relations with the Arab minority, but would also have salutary repercussions in the Arab world.

Instead of accepting this good-intentioned advice, the Prime Minister counselled the Arab Knesset members to bridle their talk

of Arab grievances alleging that the education, health and social services offered to the Arabs in Israel were better than what the Arabs got in Arab countries. The Government, and, unfortunately, a significant part of the Jewish press, inside and outside Israel, look upon every Arab who voices his compatriots' grievances and hardship, or is critical of the Government's policy, as anti-Israel, undermining the safety of the country and provoking Arab aggression against the State.

In the circumstances, is it any wonder that the feeling of despondency has become so strong among the Arabs of Israel?

It requires a real change of policy to win back that degree of faith and trust fostered among the Arabs by the Proclamation of Independence and dissipated by the cruel experience of the last five years.

Elias N. Koussa.

P.O.B. 14
Haifa

"TOP SECRET" REPORT

Sir,—In your issue of September 4, you record Mr. Joseph Leftwich's story how in 1925 as London editor of the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* he got hold of the top secret Report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and how his publication of its contents caused consternation within the Zionist Organisation because the Report referred "for the first time to the incompatibilities of promises made by Britain to Jews and Arabs."

In the interest of historical truth—you call Mr. Leftwich's publication a "historical record"—I should like to point out the following:

The fifth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission ended at Geneva on November 6, 1924. Six days later an abstract of the draft Report of that session appeared in the Press, and it is probably this draft report to which Mr. Leftwich referred to. The Report in its final form was laid before the League Council in Rome on December 10, 1924, and thus became public on that date and not in 1925. The final form of the Report differs in one or two particulars from the draft version.

Neither of these Reports contains any reference to the "incompatibilities of promises made by Britain to Jews and Arabs." The Report speaks of "the divergences which bring Zionism and the Arab majority into conflict on the subject of immigration" and other matters, but stresses, that the Mandatory Power "faithfully discharges the two-fold duty imposed by the Mandate."

Josef Faerber,

Queen's Court, W.2.

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

WESTERN IMMIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

JEWISH AGENCY PLAN FOR MIDDLE-AGED

A scheme to enable middle-aged people with small capital to settle in Askalon has been worked out by the Jewish Agency in co-operation with the South African Zionist Federation's *Afridar Company*.

Askalon, within easy access of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, is situated along one of the best beaches in Israel and it is hoped to develop the town as a summer holiday resort for the south of Israel, as Nahariya is for the north. The Agency aims to interest middle-aged prospective settlers in a scheme to establish by next summer a number of small boarding houses in the town, each of which could support a family of two to four people.

Long Summer Season: Each *pension* will consist of a main building for the owner and his family, one large room or veranda to also serve as a dining room for guests. There will also be small two-room units, with two beds and other furniture per room, showers and w.c.'s, which can be erected on the one-and-a-quarter acre plot of ground attached to the property.

The summer season in Askalon is at least seven or eight months long and it is estimated that two guest units (the owner can have as many erected as he can afford) will provide a family with a livelihood for the whole year.

Mortgages Possible: Costs would be £6,000 for the main building (August, 1953 prices) and guest annexes an additional £3,000, so that a total investment of £12,000 (or approximately £2,400) would be required.

It is hoped that loans and mortgages will be arranged, but the extent of financial aid would depend on the number of families interested in joining the scheme.

Full details can be obtained from the Patwa organisation in London.

Rapid Hebrew Courses: Patwa has meanwhile reported on the progress made by *Ulpanim*, the rapid Hebrew language courses, where during a six-months' period of residence students acquire a practical command of Hebrew for professional and everyday use. As students work half-time on the settlements to which the *Ulpanim* are at-



Askalon, a future Israel summer-holiday resort, opens up possibilities for new immigrants.

tached, no fees are charged for instruction or living costs.

Five courses have at present been, or will shortly be, completed and 210 students, 40 from Britain, have qualified in Hebrew. Most of them will take up employment in Israel, although they are not under obligation to do so.

Courses are held at four Kibbutzim—Maale Hahamisha, in the Judean hills, Shefayim, in the vale of Sharon, Hasolelim, in Galilee, and at Maayar Zvi, at the foot of Mount Carmel. A new course opens at Maale Hahamisha at the beginning of December.

There are also other *Ulpanim* where fees are charged and students do no work other than study.

EDUCATION

HEBREW IN GENEVA

The Institut O.R.T., in an isolated spot of the village of Annieres, outside Geneva, is a technical college for Jewish students from all over the world who come to take a three year course as instructors. This year, during the summer vacation, a three-weeks' seminar for teachers was organised under the auspices of the Torah and Culture Department of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

Sixty people, mostly in their middle twenties, from countries in North Africa and Europe attended.

Varied Syllabus: Two classes were assigned for the advanced and less advanced students, but the courses followed in both were similar. Dr. Katz of the Hebrew University gave a short but interesting course on modern Jewish History and Hebrew poetry, and Mr. Ariel, headmaster of a Mizrahi school in Jerusalem, lectured on Bible, grammar, syntax and prayer. Mr. Akivah Kestenbaum, a former kibbutz member with a fluent command of Czech, German, French, Hebrew and Arabic, at present leader of a permanent teachers' seminar in Morocco, analysed the elements of geography teaching into the "formative" and "informative." The 12th century *Kuzari* book of philosophy by Yehuda Halevi was discussed in a course entitled "Israel's Thought."

Dr. Chamiel, director of the seminar, lectured on pedagogy. He thought there was little point in teaching children history before they reached the age of eleven. Nevertheless, teaching must be graded in accordance with the growth of the individual child, in order to prevent the psychological complications which occur in cases of rushed development.

Dr. Ben Yehuda visited the seminar and played recordings of children in Israel conducting their own Sabbath services. These tape recordings, flawless in rendering, would be an asset for any teacher anxious to convey the spirit of Israel.

EAST EUROPE

JEWISH MINORITIES "IN DANGER"

A general exodus is "the only way" for survival of Jewish minorities behind the Iron Curtain, according to an American-Jewish Committee survey, "The Jews in the Soviet Satellites," which deals with conditions in Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

"Cultural autonomy for the Jewish minority is impossible. Emigration . . . was and still is prohibited outright or is being frustrated by the impossible regulations of the satellites. Yet a general exodus is the only way for Jewish survival," according to the four authors, who assert that Communism inevitably breeds racial and religious hatreds including anti-Semitism.

"In the general misery and insecurity, competition for better jobs, rations, apartments, and the favour of superiors, is murderous in the literal sense of the

VOICE OF ZION

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Sunday, 20th September

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal Column, Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. "The Maccabiah," report from the opening ceremony.

Monday, 21st September

9.15 p.m. Newsreel and Maccabiah Report. 9.45 p.m. Yedidia Admon-Gorochov singing his own compositions.

Tuesday, 22nd September

9.15 p.m. News; "Conquest of Desert" Exhibition and opening, Edwin Samuel. 9.30 p.m. Maccabiah Report. 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Wednesday, 23rd September

9.15 p.m. Moadim le-Simchah, Readings for Succot. 9.30 p.m. Maccabiah Report. 9.45 p.m. Songs for Succot; News.

Thursday, 24th September

9.15 p.m. Moadim le-Simchah, Cantorial Recordings. 9.30 p.m. Maccabiah Report. 9.45 p.m. "The Water-Drawing Festival"; News.

Friday, 25th September

9.15 p.m. Readings for Shabbat Chol Ha-Moed. Talk on Week's Portion by Uri Ephrat; News. 9.30 p.m. "Famous Jewish Stories," retold by Misha Louvish.—15. Sholem Aleichem's "The Miracle of Hoshano Rabbo." 9.45 p.m. Maccabiah Report.

Saturday, 26th September

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov; News, Programme Highlights. 9.25 p.m. "Jerusalem Dances," a report from the Maccabiah Ball. 10.0 p.m. Talmud Lesson: Rabbi Yaakov Herzog.

CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Tabernacles, 1st Day (Night 7.35 p.m.)
Thursday, September 24.

Readings from Pentateuch
Leviticus xxii.26-xxiii.4; Numbers xxix.12-16

Readings from Prophets Zechariah xiv.
Tabernacles, 2nd Day Friday, September 25

Readings from Pentateuch
Leviticus xxii.26-xxiii.44; Numbers xxiv.-12-16.

Readings from Prophets I Kings viii.2-21
Sabbath begins Friday, September 25,
at 6.30 p.m.

Readings from Pentateuch
Exodus xxxiii.12-xxxiv.26; Numbers xxix.-17-22.

Readings from Prophets
Ezekiel xxxviii.18-xxxix.16.

Sabbath ends Saturday, September 26,
at 7.30 p.m.

ALBERT HALL FESTIVAL

When Geraldo announced in his Friday evening broadcast "We are now going to play you a British composition, *Romance Orientale*" . . . few would have instantly realised that this composition was the work of Mr. Peter Morrison, so well-known for his work for *Magen David Adom*, the Israel Red Cross.

Now Mr. Morrison's composition has been adopted by Mrs. Elsa Bakstansky as the signature tune for the International Championships to be held under our auspices at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, October 29th, and has been specially orchestrated by Geraldo for this purpose.

Preparations for the Albert Hall championships are rapidly nearing completion. Twenty-eight of Britain's leading judges have been invited to form the panel of adjudicators for the major events and this has been welcomed by ball-room dancers as testimony to the importance of the event.

word. Racial hatred thrives in such an atmosphere of *bellum omnium contra omnes*," they allege, adding that a pattern of suppression against every independent religious and ethnic group by the regimes themselves adds to the discord caused by this fierce competition under Communist rule.

Although all groups suffer under Communism, they say, Jews appear to have been hardest hit because the Communist Governments were able to use traditional anti-Semitic feeling as a weapon to stir up widespread feeling against them.

"Democracy seemed to be guaranteed by the international agreements made at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam," the survey declares. "The way seemed open to major social reforms, to be carried out peacefully and in a democratic fashion . . . a certain rapprochement of the different nationalities in the Common struggle against the Nazis at home, gave some hope that a way to the economic and political integration of Central Europe might be found. Six years later, nothing remains of these illusions.

"Jewish hopes collapsed with the destruction of Democracy. Large sections of the Jewish population became unemployed and destitute . . . anti-Semitism, nourished by new social antagonisms, sprang up again."

CORONATION FOREST

A successful concert in support of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest was organised by the Stamford Hill District Zionist Society in conjunction with the Zionist Federation Arts Dept. and its director Mr. Sydney Kissilevsky. Martin Lawrence, singer, J. Rothstein, violinist, and Vera Goldman, Tel Aviv Opera ballet dancer, gave individual recitals. Mr. Janus Cohen, chairman of the Federation, and Councillor Fisher, Mayor of Stoke Newington (under whose patronage the concert was arranged), spoke of the significance of the Coronation Forest as a symbol of the British link with Israel and of Anglo-Jewry's sentiments for the Jewish State.

FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES

Kol Nidre Appeal For Israel

The honorary officers of the Federation of Synagogues appeal to all their members to make an extra effort and support generously this year's Kol Nidre appeal for Israel.

M. LEDERMAN,
President.

Message from the Vaad Harabbanim

The Vaad Harabbanim strongly appeals to every member of our community to fulfil his duty towards the State of Israel by contributing generously to this year's Yom Kippur appeal of the Joint Palestine Appeal.

RABBI J. H. CYMERMAN,
Chairman.

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A Course of Lectures on

TRENDS IN MODERN JEWISH DEVELOPMENT

The lecture course arranged by the Education Department of the Federation of Women Zionists for the coming Season has been planned with a view to examining the various trends in modern Jewish development and to giving the historic background of the problems and complexities facing the Jewish world today.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

Monday, October 5th, at 2.30 p.m.

The Educational Impact of Jewish History

Lecturer:

PROFESSOR ERNST SIMON

Associate Professor of Education at the
Hebrew University

at

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"FRIENDS OF PHARMACY"

The pharmacists are soon to follow in the steps of the Doctors and Lawyers in forming a group of Friends of the University to aid the Pharmaceutical Faculty of the Hebrew University. This is one of the first fruits of the visit to this country last week of Dr. Joshua Kohlberg, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Israel.

The group is to be inaugurated at a meeting at the Friends of the Hebrew University on October 5, when all Jewish pharmacists and druggists will be welcome. Mr. H. Steinman of Manchester, the only Jewish member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is expected to play a leading part in the new group of "Friends."

EDUCATION

HILLEL HOUSE JEWISH DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 263 Chamberlayne Road, Willesden, N.W.10. Headmistress Miss B. Richman. Now modernised and extended and providing the highest standards of secular and Jewish education to scholarship age. Fully qualified teaching staff. Modern Hebrew under specialist staff now taught. Some vacancies for new term. Enquiries to Secretary (Willesden 6377).

Classified Advertisements

Classified Advertisements and Forthcoming Events 6d. per word (heavy type 1/-). Box number 2/6d. extra.

All announcements in this section are strictly prepaid and must be received by the first post Tuesday morning.

PUBLICATIONS

"LABOUR ISRAEL," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 8 York Place, Strand, W.C.2.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Tuesday, 22nd September
THE LONDON JEWISH SOCIETY.—Mr. Jon Kimche (editor, "Jewish Observer") on: "Who will be Britain's successor in the Middle East?" In the Chair: Mr. E. M. Stern. Arts Theatre Club, St. Newport Street, Leicester Sq. 8 p.m. All welcome. Non-members 2/6d.

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ISRAEL AND JEWISH PEOPLE A SPIRITUAL UNITY AS SYNAGOGUES FILL FOR KOL NIDRE SERVICE

Many prominent Jewish personalities in this country will be visiting synagogues as guest-preachers this Kol Nidre in order to present the facts about the J.P.A.'s Kol Nidre Appeal.

They will show how the early strengthening of Israel as a bulwark of Judaism and Jewish independence depends upon the immediate construction of 10,000 permanent housing units to accommodate 40,000 newcomers, on the speedy establishment of 40 new farm settlements and the irrigation of 150,000 dunams of barren land in order to overcome the chronic shortage of food.

They will link the State of Israel and the Jewish people into a single spiritual whole, and bring that unity to the fore-

front of our minds on this sacred of all days in the Jewish calendar.

The Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel represents the climax of the annual campaign and as such becomes a great community demonstration of loyalty and love for the ideals motivating the new State of Israel and its government.

Every Jew is asked to open the New Year with a gift towards helping the noble enterprise begun five years ago and carried through with such outstanding success. The Kol Nidre donation for Israel is a donation towards the peace and prosperity of the Jewish world expressed through its great national manifestation of Israel. Please give generously.

N. LONDON HEAR EMANUEL SHINWELL, M.P.

"CORONATION FOREST AN ADMIRABLE TRIBUTE"

Former Cabinet Minister Emanuel Shinwell was the principal speaker at a public meeting held at the Stoke Newington Town Hall last week, when the North London Division of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest committee invited the local Jewish community's full co-operation for their effort. Cllr. S. Fisher, J.P., Mayor of Stoke Newington and hon. president of the North London division, was in the chair. Other speakers were Mr. Sigmund Gestetner, Deputy Chairman of the National Committee, and Mr. Max Weiner, Director of the Jewish National Fund.

Jewry's Freedom: Stating that his Jewish pride was now greater than ever it was before the emergence of Israel, Mr. Shinwell said he gladly associated himself with the forest project. He regarded the scheme as an admirable tribute to the young Queen. He went on: "Jews enjoy the maximum measure of freedom in this country, but nowhere are Jews as free as in Israel." That country offered the best answer to anti-Semitism and he was happy that Israel would continue its policy of free immigration whenever a Jewish individual or community was in need.

He realised that afforestation was an important feature of Israel's campaign to become self-supporting. He revealed that he would be visiting Israel in

October when he hoped to be able to offer the young country whatever help lay in his power.

Mr. Gestetner described the proposed forest as the most congenial commemoration of the Queen's coronation that could be made, and he was confident of its success. There was, he said, a fine

(Continued on page 23)

J.N.F. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

DEADLINE FOR NOMINATIONS

This year's Conference, scheduled for November 7-8, promises to be another important Zionist occasion which will plan projects for the ensuing season and advise methods to implement them. It will follow the pattern set by previous conferences in which committees will once again cover all aspects of our work, and proposes recommendations and suggestions for submission to the open session.

Standing rules: According to the standing rules of the Annual Delegates' Conference of the Jewish National Fund, Commissions from the main regions of J.N.F. activity—Birmingham, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Westcliff—may each nominate a maximum of eight delegates in addition to their nominations for vice-president. Every fully constituted Commission may send six, while three delegates each may be appointed to represent the remaining centres.

London Commissions should each nominate six delegates in addition to any names put forward for vice-presidential office.

Ten vice-presidents altogether may be nominated from all Commissions acting

(Continued on page 23)



Mr. Shinwell in North London. Also on the platform are Mr. M. Weiner, Cllr. S. Fisher, J.P. and Mr. S. Gestetner.

JPA-JNF NEWS

K.K.L. AGAINST HILL, MARSH AND DESERT

THE J.N.F.'S ROLE IN THE COMING YEAR

Current K.K.L. projects and their relation to the economy and defence of Israel were the theme of an address by Dr. Herbert Freeden, Overseas Publicity Officer of the J.N.F. in Jerusalem, when he spoke to the executive of the Manchester Zionist Central Council at Joseph Mamlock House just before Rosh Hashana. He reminded his listeners of their city's place of honour in the history of practical Zionism and appealed to Mancunians to do their fair share in helping to implement these plans.

Traditional Bonds: "The Jews of Manchester and London, of the U.S.A., and of the European Continent are part and parcel of these plans and are linked with them by traditional bonds in the same way as the people of Israel," he declared. These were the points he made:

- ¶ Four-fifths of the State of Israel are still desert, rock and unfertile land. Before this could be reclaimed, a large area has still to be

purchased, because Israel sovereignty does not necessarily mean Jewish ownership.

- ¶ One dunam of irrigated land, or four dunams of cultivated land, could provide sufficient food for one person. There are 450,000 dunams irrigated, two millions cultivated. Thus, of Israel's one-and-a-half million population, approximately 600,000 are not being fed by the produce of their own soil. This food must be imported, a costly and uncertain practice.
- ¶ Israel will not allow the growth of a landless proletariat or the creation of a land-owning clique, and therefore the land-purchasing policy of the J.N.F. has an important social significance.

He spoke of three major schemes: the development of the hill areas of Galilee and Judea, the drainage of the Huleh swamps and the opening-up and afforestation of the Negev. During the next five years it was hoped to create 150,000 dunams of new soil and to tend it with the help of 10,000 farming families. This would mean the settlement of approximately 50,000 people in the mountains of Galilee and Judea at a cost of sixty million pounds.

The second phase of the Huleh scheme, now begun with heavy American dredgers, would take three years to complete. Sixty thousand dunams would be converted into 2,000 farm units. With the Huleh swamps ultimately drained, Israel could have a flourishing industry in that region to provide four million tons of peat in fuel or fertiliser.

INScribed IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

London

Ivor and Adele (née Lecker) Meggido on the occasion of their Marriage, by the Hon. Officers and Members of the Barcai Zionist Society. 19th August.

Joy Dorothy Shorn and Gerald Schneider on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 28th June.

Mr. Simon Isaye Harwich, by the Hon. Officers and Staffs of the Zionist Movement of Great Britain and Ireland on the occasion of his completion of 25 years' service on 1st June.

★

London-Southend

Dorothy Joyce Akett and Geoffrey Baum on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 16th August.

★

Glasgow

Elaine Marcia Gelfer and Philip Caplan on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gelfer. 3rd March.

★

Southend

Josephine Franks and Joseph Burns on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 3rd September.

Negev Industry: For the first time in the history of modern Jewry, Dr. Freeden went on, industrial work was in progress in the Dead Sea area of Ein Gedi. The K.K.L. planned to create an agricultural hinterland for this region with a pilot project embracing 50,000 dunams of desert. This would cut out costly food deliveries, but provide a local source for the workers and settlers. The afforestation of the Negev will also eliminate in time the danger of the encroaching desert and keep important roads and lines-of-communication clear from over-running sands.

(Continued on page 23)

TREES IN ERETZ ISRAEL

London

27 trees in the name of Micha Battsek on the occasion of his 27th Birthday with love and all good wishes by his Dad. 17th July.

12 trees in the name of Mr. Maurice Courts on the occasion of his 75th Birthday, by his niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fox. 15th September.

Dublin

12 trees by the Executive and Committee of the Dublin Jewish Ladies Charitable Society, in the name of Mrs. Molly Isaacson, in admiration of her great and noble work for over forty years as Honorary Secretary to the Society. June.

Leeds

24 trees in the names of Cynthia Winston and Arnold Lewis on the occasion of their Marriage, by their parents. 24th June.

21 trees by the Leeds Poale Zion in the names of David A. B. Saïpe and Roma Joyce Lewis on the occasion of their Marriage, in recognition of the work of the parents of the Bridegroom for the Jewish National Movement in general and Poale Zion in particular. 21st June.

Manchester

18 trees in the name of Mr. H. Uri, on the occasion of his 60th Birthday by Dr. and Mrs. N. Uri. 30th July.

Middlesbrough

15 trees in the name of Baby Helen Rosenberg, by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg. 31st June.

Mr. Norman Jacobs of Manchester presents a Golden Book Certificate to Miss Ruth Abel and Lt. Peter Weidenbaum on the occasion of their marriage in Haifa. They were inscribed by the Manchester Theodor Herzl Society and the Manchester Branch of the Association of Jewish Refugees, with both of which the bride's father is associated. The Chuppa consists of Lt. Weidenbaum's regimental flag, held with their rifles by four Warrant Officers of the Israel Army.



JPA-JNF NEWS

Up and Down the Country

LIVERPOOL'S
"SHALOM" ANNUAL

That informative and lively annual publication of Liverpool J.N.F. workers, *Shalom*, reaches its 21st year with the current issue. It remains in every respect a credit to the initiative and perseverance of one of the most compact and Israel-conscious Jewish communities in the country.

Edited by Emmanuel L. Fagin, this year's *Shalom* contains 324 pages—a far cry from the first issue which had 20 pages.

The objectives of the Liverpool J.N.F. Functions Committee in association with the J.N.F. Auxiliary in issuing the book are fully achieved: massive advertising revenue; high-level educational content; and strong, local interest stories that fully mirror the Zionist year on Merseyside. We acclaim *Shalom* as a great example of J.N.F. teamwork, originality and unswerving devotion to the cause.

SHINWELL—Cont. from p. 21

spirit of loyalty and devotion which provided the motive-force for our effort.

Peaceful conquest: "Not only Israel's army but also the determination and courage shown by the people in their peaceful conquest of the desert have made a lasting impression upon the outside world," declared Mr. Weiner. He did not know of another example in history of peaceful conquest as this one, and for this reason the Coronation Forest deserved the fullest support of every Jewish community.

The North London division, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Bard, has already subscribed a substantial number of trees for the forest. The campaign is now in full swing.

CONFERENCE—Cont. from p. 21

through the London Regional Council, while each of the main centres are entitled to nominate two vice-presidents.

Deadline: Remember the final date for nominations. London vice-presidential nominations must be with the Conference Secretary by September 28. Provincial names for vice-presidential office by October 9. Names of delegates from London and the Provinces must all be in the hands of the Conference Secretary by October 9.

SOUTHEND AND DISTRICT

The J.N.F./J.P.A. Functions Committee of Southend and District, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jack Angel, held a most successful garden fete in the grounds of the Grosvenor Hotel, West-cliff, recently. The Synagogue Ladies' Guild and the local Wizo all provided stalls, while a special feature was a stall carrying goods donated from friends living in London.

Mr. I. Freedman, chairman of the local J.N.F. Commission, who briefly spoke, praised the work of all those contributing to the success of the function, which raised approximately £210. He made special mention of Mr. Coleman Levene, treasurer of the J.N.F. Commission, and Mr. P. Phillips, J.P.A. treasurer, as well as of Mr. Angel.

Continued from p. 22

"The practical implementation of this K.K.L. work is in Israel, but the other side of the picture is in the Diaspora; here the Jewish people have to help, it is their duty."

Dr. Freedman also gave a talk at last Monday's meeting of the London Regional Council, when Mr. Rosser Chinn was in the chair.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Sunday, 4th October

HELP FOR ISRAEL COMMITTEE
Dance, Wembley Town Hall. Tickets 6/- each, obtainable from Miss J. Gee, 12 Holmfild Avenue, N.W.4. (HEN. 9490).

Monday, 12th October

EALING J.N.F. COMMISSION. Grand Boxing Tournament, Wembley Town Hall. Ticket prices: 2 gns., £1 10s. 0d., 1 gn., 10s. 6d., obtainable from: Mr. J. Shestopal, 47 Gunnersby Avenue, W.5—BIS. 5874; Mr. M. Baderman—SHE. 3482; Mr. S. Landau, GER. 1844 and Mr. A. Blake, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1—MUS. 6111.

Sunday, 18th October

AVIV SOCIETY. Autumn Ball, Washington Hotel, Curzon Street, W.1. Tickets 37/6 (inc. Buffet), obtainable from Mr. B. Harrison, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUS. 6111).

Tuesday, 20th October

SOUTH-WEST LONDON BOXING Committee. Top-line Boxing Tournament (in aid of the J.N.F. Charitable Trust). Streatham Ice Rink, S.W.16. Ticket prices 3 guineas to 7s. 6d. All inquiries to Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS. 6111.

Saturday, 31st October

PARAMOUNT AID SOCIETY Sixth Annual Balfour Ball, Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. 7.30 p.m.—1.30 a.m. Van Straten and his Orchestra. Tickets (including dinner) 3½ guineas, available from Mr. S. Bloom, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. Tel.: MUS. 6111.

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Mr. S. Taylor, 19 Claremont Park ...	6	0	0	Edgware	
Mrs. Karmel, 109 Evering Road ...	5	8	6	Sheila Ellerman, Miss L. Glasser, Myra Brown, 23 Harrows Mead ...	2 19 0
Mr. A. Grossman, "Everjoy," 16 Beechwood Avenue ...	4	0	0	South-Sast	
Mr. O. Goldberg, "Sylvilla," Parklands Drive ...	3	14	0	Jays, 229 Walworth Road ...	5 6 10
Mr. W. Grossman, 64 Regents Park Road ...	3	0	0	Northolt Park	
Mrs. Lessof, 50 Fountayne Road ...	3	0	0	Mr. C. S. Cartz, 138 The Heights ...	2 13 6
Mrs. S. Phillips, "Marlo," Highview Gdns. ...	2	13	6	AYR	
Mr. Firman, 7 Queensbrough Court ...	2	12	0	Invercly Hotel, Racecourse Road ...	38 9 0
East				Mr. W. Golombok, 27b Racecourse Road ...	2 7 9
Mr. J. Clang, 9 Rutland Road ...	2	6	8	Mr. J. Sunderland, 56 Arrol Drive ...	2 4 6
Mr. B. Mintz, 36 Richmond Crescent, Highams Park ...	2	5	0	BLETCHLEY	
West				Mr. P. Bogush, 27 Duncombe Street ...	2 17 6
Mrs. F. Weston, 12 St. Stephen's Close ...	5	0	0	DONCASTER	
Mrs. Erdman, Weymouth House, Flat 9, Hallam Street ...	2	7	8	Mr. L. Lewis, 58 Broxholme Lane ...	8 14 6
Mr. John Jay, 20 Windmill Road ...	2	4	0	HALIFAX	
Mr. L. Beer, 159 White House ...	2	0	0	Dr. L. Glick, 17 Heath Mount ...	2 12 0
Mr. F. Israel, 55 Shaftesbury Avenue ...	2	0	0	HUDDERSFIELD	
North-West				Dr. L. Fessler, 12 Church Street, Golcar ...	2 12 0
Mr. Lemkowitz, 85-87 Fordwych Road ...	13	7	0	Mr. J. J. Hopton, "Rosemeade," Greenhead Lane ...	2 12 0
Mrs. Grunwald, 7 Egerton Gardens ...	10	3	4	Mr. C. Michaelson, 43 Plover Road ...	2 12 0
Mr. Nevill, 43 Staverton Road ...	5	10	0	Miss Schofield, 41 King Street ...	2 12 0
Mrs. B. Cohen, 107 Chatsworth Road ...	3	0	0	HULL	
Mrs. Strauss, 72 Downage ...	2	19	6	Mr. J. Goldstein, 4 Belgrave Drive ...	7 0 0
Mr. Ellman, 13 Hill Rise ...	2	9	0	Mrs. S. Levy, 249 Boulevard ...	5 10 0
Mr. B. Waller, 7 Connaught Drive ...	2	8	6	LEEDS	
Mr. Black, 61 Chatsworth Road ...	2	8	0	Mr. Yank Appleson, "The Barn," Harrogate Road, Alwoodley ...	7 14 2
Mr. Wohl, 57 Highfield Avenue ...	2	1	0		
Dr. & Mrs. L. Cohen, "Kinerch," 17 Hendon Way ...	2	0	9		

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